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APPLICATION NUMBER: 10/057,676

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PATENT

Attorney Docket No. TRW(FAS)5993

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of Inventor(s): John J. Strzempko

or (title): **APPARATUS FOR TRANSPORTING LABORATORY ANIMALS**

Enclosed are:

Papers Required for Filing Date Under 37 CFR 1.53(b):

39 Pages of specification
1 Pages Abstract
7 Pages of claims
7 Sheets of drawing
☒ formal (Figs. -)
☐ informal

In addition to the above papers there is also attached: Information Disclosure Statement, PTO 1449 form with references (11)

CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 CFR 1.10

I hereby certify that this New Application Transmittal and the documents referred to as enclosed therein are being deposited with the United States Postal Service on this date January 25, 2002 in an envelope as "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" Mailing Label Number ET756078141 addressed to the: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington D.C.

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2. Declaration or oath:

- ☐ Enclosed (Executed)
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3. Language:

- ☒ English
☐ Non-English
☐ A verified English translation of the
☐ specification and claims
☐ declaration
is attached.

Assignment:

- ☒ An assignment of the invention to TRW Inc.
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from which priority is claimed

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6. **Fee Calculation:**
(Small entity filing fee is 50% normal fee)

CLAIMS AS FILED				
Number Filed		Number Extra	Rate	Basic Fee
				\$ 740.00
Total Claims	20	-20 =	X	\$ 18.00
Independent Claims	2	- 3 =	X	\$ 84.00
Multiple dependent claim(s), if any			+	\$280.00

- ☐ Amendment canceling extra claims enclosed
- ☐ Amendment deleting multiple dependencies enclosed
- ☐ Fee for extra claims is not being paid at this time

Filing Fee Calculation **\$740.00**

Small Entity Statement

- ☐ The present application is being filed by or on behalf of a small entity as defined in 37 CFR 1.9 and 1.27 for purposes of paying reduced fees.

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- ☒ basic filing fee **\$740.00**
- ☐ assignment recordal fee \$
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9. **Method of Payment Fees:**

- ☒ check in the amount of **\$740.00** enclosed.

☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any DEFICIENCY in the filing fees for this application to our Deposit Account No. 20-0090.

10. **Instructions As to Overpayment:**

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APPARATUS FOR TRANSPORTING LABORATORY ANIMALS

Technical Field

The present invention relates to an apparatus for transporting animals. Particularly, the present invention relates to an apparatus for transporting laboratory animals such as rodents.

Background of the Invention

It may be desirable to transport laboratory animals between various laboratory facilities. Many times, it is desirable to transport the laboratory animals in a sterile environment. Some known apparatuses for transporting laboratory animals are formed from sterile cardboard. These cardboard apparatuses generally cannot withstand a second sterilization process and thus, cannot be reused. An apparatus for transporting laboratory animals that may be reused is desirable. Such apparatus must be durable enough to withstand periodic sterilization.

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Furthermore, the various laboratory facilities between which the laboratory animals are transported may be located in different nations. Thus, the apparatus housing the laboratory animals may be inspected when passing through customs of the different nations. Such inspection generally includes the interior of the apparatus. Contact between customs officials and the laboratory animals may not be desirable. Therefore, a need exists for an apparatus that allows inspection of the interior without opening of the apparatus.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to an apparatus for transporting laboratory animals. The apparatus comprises a container, a cover piece, and a closure piece. The container defines a cavity for housing at least one laboratory animal. The container has an open top. The cover piece is connectable with the container for closing the open top of the container. The cover piece has a passage through which the at least one laboratory animal passes during insertion into and extraction from the cavity. The closure piece is associated with the cover piece and includes a portion that is rotatable relative to the cover piece between a

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first position in which the portion of the closure
piece closes the passage in the cover piece to retain
the at least one laboratory animal within the cavity
and a second position in which the passage in the cover
5 piece is open to permit the insertion and extraction of
the at least one laboratory animal through the passage.
The closure piece also includes a plurality of air
passages that permit airflow into and out of the
cavity. Filter material covers the air passages for
10 preventing contaminants from entering the cavity.

In a second aspect, the present invention relates
to an apparatus for transporting laboratory animals.
The apparatus comprises a container that defines a
cavity for housing at least one laboratory animal. The
15 container has a bottom wall, at least one side wall,
and an open top. The at least one side wall includes a
plurality of air passages that permit airflow into and
out of the cavity. Filter material covers the air
passages for preventing contaminants from entering the
20 cavity. The apparatus also comprises structure for
closing the open top of the container for retaining the
at least one laboratory animal in the cavity. The
structure includes a first mating protrusion that
extends outwardly in a first direction from the

structure. The first mating protrusion is constructed for engaging a corresponding mating projection of an adjacent apparatus so as to prevent movement of the apparatus relative to the adjacent apparatus in a second direction that is perpendicular to the first direction.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The foregoing and other features of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art to which the present invention relates upon reading the following description with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an apparatus constructed in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective exploded view of the apparatus of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the apparatus of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a view taken along line 4-4 in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged view of a portion of the apparatus of Fig. 1 illustrating a rotatable portion of a closure piece in an open position;

Fig. 6 is an elevation view of the apparatus of Fig. 1 including a cutaway illustrating a portion of a cavity within the apparatus;

Fig. 7 illustrates first and second apparatuses, each constructed in accordance with the present invention, in a stacked relationship; and

Fig. 8 illustrates multiple apparatuses, each constructed in accordance with the present invention, in a side-by-side and end-by-end relationship.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an apparatus 10 constructed in accordance with the present invention. The apparatus 10 is a transport device for transporting at least one laboratory animal, such as a rodent. The apparatus 10 includes a container 12, a cover piece 14, and a closure piece 16.

As shown in Fig. 2, the container 12 includes a bottom wall 18, first and second end walls 20 and 22, respectively, first and second side walls 24 and 26, respectively, and an open top. A cavity 28 is defined within the container 12 in the space between the bottom wall 18 and the open top, between the first and second end walls 20 and 22, and between the first and second side walls 24 and 26. The cavity 28 houses at least one laboratory animal (not shown). The container 12 is constructed so that laboratory animals may only be

inserted into and extracted from the cavity 28 through the open top.

The bottom wall 18 of the container 12 is a generally rectangular, planar surface with rounded corners. A length of the bottom wall 18, indicated by L_{CB} in Fig. 6, is approximately twice as long as a width of the bottom wall 18, indicated by W_{CB} in Fig. 4.

Thus, the bottom wall 18 includes two long edges along its length L_{CB} and two short edges along its width W_{CB} .

The bottom wall 18 may include multiple pairs of indexing projections 38, one of which is shown in Fig. 6. Each pair of indexing projections 38 includes a first indexing projection 40 and a second indexing projection 42. The first indexing projection 40 is spaced from the second indexing projection 42 so that a slot 44 is formed between them. The slot 44 extends perpendicular to the long edges of the bottom wall 18.

The first end wall 20 of the container 12 extends upwardly from the bottom wall 18. As shown in Fig. 2, the first end wall is trapezoidal and has parallel lower and upper edges 46 and 48 (Fig. 6), respectively and angled side edges 50 (Fig. 1). The upper edge 48 of the first end wall 20 is longer than the lower edge 46 of the first end wall. The lower edge 46 of the

first end wall 20 has a length that is approximately equal to the width W_{CB} of the bottom wall 18. A rounded edge 52 (Fig. 6) connects the lower edge 46 of the first end wall 20 with an associated one of the short edges of the bottom wall 18. The first end wall 20 extends at an angle of greater than ninety degrees relative to the bottom wall 18 such that the upper edge 48 of the first end wall extends outwardly beyond the associated short edge of the bottom wall 18.

The second end wall 22 of the container 12 is similar to the first end wall 20. The second end wall 22 also extends upwardly from the bottom wall 18. The second end wall 22 is trapezoidal and has parallel lower and upper edges 54 and 56 (Fig. 6), respectively, and angled side edges (not shown). The upper edge 56 of the second end wall 22 is longer than the lower edge 54 of the second end wall. The lower edge 54 of the second end wall 22 has a length that is approximately equal to the width W_{CB} of the bottom wall 18. A rounded edge 58 (Fig. 6) connects the lower edge 54 of the second end wall 22 with the other short edge of the bottom wall 18. The second end wall 22 extends at an angle of greater than ninety degrees relative to the bottom wall 18 such that the upper edge 56 of the

second end wall extends outwardly beyond the other short edge of the bottom wall.

As shown in Fig. 4, the first side wall 24 of the container 12 also extends upwardly from the bottom wall 18. The first side wall 24 has a trapezoidal shape and includes parallel lower and upper edges 60 and 62 (Fig. 4), respectively, and angled first and second side edges (not shown). The upper edge 62 of the first side wall 24 is longer than the lower edge 60 of the first side wall. The lower edge 60 of the first side wall 24 has a length that is approximately equal to the length L_{CB} of the bottom wall 18. A rounded edge 64 (Fig. 4) connects the lower edge 60 of the first side wall 24 with an associated one of the long edges of the bottom wall 18. The first side wall 24 extends at an angle of greater than ninety degrees relative to the bottom wall 18 such that the upper edge 62 of the first side wall extends outwardly beyond the associated long edge of the bottom wall.

The first side wall 24 also includes inner and outer surfaces 66 and 68 (Fig. 4), respectively. The inner and outer surfaces 66 and 68 are planar and extend parallel to one another. A plurality of air passages 70 extends through the first side wall 24 from

the inner surface 66 to the outer surface 68. The air passages 70 allow air flow into and out of the cavity 28 of the container 12. As shown in Fig. 6, each air passage 70 is preferably square with preferred dimensions of three millimeters by three millimeters. Preferably, two millimeters separate each air passage 70 from each adjacent air passage 70.

As partially shown in Fig. 2, the plurality of air passages 70 form three separate arrays 72, 74, and 76.

An inner array 72 of air passages 70 is centered between the lower and upper edges 60 and 62 of the first side wall 24 and extends over approximately seventy-five percent of the distance between the lower and upper edges of the first side wall. The inner array 72 is also centered between the first and second side edges of the first side wall 24. The inner array 72 extends over a distance of approximately forty percent of the length of the lower edge 60 of the first side wall 24. A first outer array 74 is located between the inner array 72 and the first side edge of the first side wall 24. A second outer array 76 is located between the inner array 72 and the second side edge of the first side wall 24. Both the first and second outer arrays 74 and 76 extend between the lower

and upper edges 60 and 62 of the first side wall 24 a distance equal to that of the inner array 72. A length of each of the first and second outer arrays 74 and 76 along the lower edge 60 of the first side wall 24 is approximately one-half the length of the inner array 72.

The first side wall 24 also includes two vertical ribs, a second of which is shown at 78 in Fig. 6. A first of the two vertical ribs separates the inner array 72 from the first outer array 74. The second of the two vertical ribs separates the inner array 72 from the second outer array 76. A frame 80, a portion of which is shown in Fig. 4, protrudes outwardly from the outer surface 68 of the first side wall 24 and surrounds the arrays 72, 74, and 76 of air passages 70.

The first side wall 24 of the container 12 also includes two locking projections (not shown). A first locking projection is located adjacent the frame 80 near the first side edge of the first side wall 24. A second locking projection is located adjacent the frame 80 near the second side edge of the first side wall 24. The locking projections are centered relative to the frame 80. Each locking projection includes a locking

portion (not shown) for interlocking with cooperating locking projections.

The first side wall 24 also includes two nesting protrusions, one of which is shown at 82 in Fig. 4. A
5 first nesting protrusion is located adjacent the frame 80 near the first side edge of the first side wall 24. The first nesting protrusion extends from the first locking projection to the upper edge 62 of the first side wall 24 and extends outwardly of the outer surface
10 68 of the first side wall. A vertically extending outer face defines the outermost surface of the first nesting protrusion. A second nesting protrusion 82 is located adjacent the frame 80 near the second side edge of the first side wall 24. The second stacking
15 protrusion 82 extends from the second locking projection to the upper edge 62 of the first side wall 24 and extends outwardly of the outer surface 68 of the first side wall. A vertically extending outer face 84 (Fig. 4) defines the outermost surface of the second
20 nesting protrusion 82. A plurality of holes (not shown) may extend into the first and second nesting protrusions from the outer face of each nesting protrusion. The plurality of holes saves material when the nesting protrusions are molded.

The second side wall 26 of the container 12 is similar to the first side wall 24. The second side wall 26 also extends upwardly from the bottom wall 18. The second side wall 26 has a trapezoidal shape and includes parallel lower and upper edges 86 and 88 (Fig. 4), respectively, and angled first and second side edges, the second of which is shown at 90 in Fig. 6. The upper edge 88 of the second side wall 26 is equal in length to the upper edge 62 of the first side wall 24 and the lower edge 86 of the second side wall is equal in length to the lower edge 60 of the first side wall. A rounded edge 92 (Fig. 4) connects the lower edge 86 of the second side wall 26 with an associated one of the long edges of the bottom wall 18. The second side wall 26 extends at an angle of greater than ninety degrees relative to the bottom wall 18 such that the upper edge 88 of the second side wall extends outwardly beyond the associated long edge of the bottom wall.

The second side wall 26 also includes inner and outer surfaces 94 and 96 (Fig. 4), respectively. The inner and outer surfaces 94 and 96 are planar and extend parallel to one another. A plurality of air passages 98 extends through the second side wall 26

from the inner surface 94 to the outer surface 96. The air passages 98 allow air flow into and out of the cavity 28 of the container 12. As shown in Fig. 6, each air passage 98 is square with preferred dimensions of three millimeters by three millimeters. Preferably, two millimeters separate each air passage 98 from each adjacent air passage 98.

As shown in Fig. 2, the plurality of air passages 98 form three separate arrays 100, 102 and 104. The second side wall 26 includes an inner array 100 and first and second outer arrays 102 and 104, respectively, of air passages 98. The inner array 100 on the second side wall 26 has the same size and a corresponding location to the inner array 72 on the first side wall 24. The first and second outer arrays 102 and 104 also have the same sizes and corresponding locations to the first and second arrays 74 and 76 on the first side wall 24.

The second side wall 26 also includes two vertical ribs, one of which is shown at 106 in Fig. 6. A first of the two vertical ribs separates the inner array 100 from the first outer array 102. A second 106 of the two vertical ribs separates the inner array 100 from the second outer array 104. A frame 108, a portion of

which is shown in Fig. 6, protrudes from the outer surface 96 of the second side wall 26 and surrounds the arrays 100, 102, and 104 of air passages 98.

The second side wall 26 of the container 12 also includes two locking projections, a second of which is shown at 110 in Fig. 6. A first locking projection is located adjacent the frame 108 near the first side edge of the second side wall 26. A second locking projection 110 is located adjacent the frame 108 near the second side edge 90 of the second side wall 26. The locking projections are centered relative to the frame 108. Each locking projection includes a locking portion (not shown) for interlocking with cooperating locking projections.

The second side wall 26 also includes first and second nesting protrusions 112 and 114 (Fig. 1), respectively. The first and second nesting protrusions 112 and 114 on the second side wall 26 correspond in size and location to the first and second nesting protrusions 82 of the first side wall 24. Vertically extending outer faces define outermost surfaces of the first and second nesting protrusions 112 and 114. Figs. 4 and 6 illustrate the outer face 116 of the second nesting protrusion 114. A plurality of holes

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118, four of which are shown in Fig. 6, extend into the second nesting protrusion 114 from the outer face 116. The holes 118 save material when the nesting protrusion 114 is molded.

5 Rounded corners connect the first and second side walls 24 and 26 to the first and second end walls 20 and 22. A rim 120 (Fig. 2) extends around the upper edges 48, 56, 62 and 88 of the first and second end walls 20 and 22 and the first and second side walls 24
10 and 26. The rim 120 is generally rectangular and defines the open top of the container 12. As shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the rim 120 includes an inner wall 122 and an outer wall 124. The inner wall 122 of the rim 120 extends upwardly from the end walls 20 and 22 and
15 the side walls 24 and 26. The outer wall 124 of the rim 120 extends parallel to the inner wall 122 and is located outwardly of the end walls 20 and 22 and the side walls 24 and 26. A lower wall 126 of the rim 120 connects the inner and outer walls 122 and 124. A
20 series of small cavities 128 (Fig. 2) may be formed in the rim 120 between the inner and outer walls 122 and 124. The rim 120 may also include slots 130 (Fig. 2) that extend through the inner wall 122 of the rim on the first and second side walls 24 and 26. The slots

130 align with and extend parallel to the slot 44
formed by the pair of indexing projections 38.

The container 12 is preferably molded as one piece
from a thermoplastic. Preferably, a polypropylene
5 having high flow characteristics and having high heat
stability characteristics is used. The wall thickness
of each wall of the container 12, including the bottom
wall 18, the end walls 20 and 22, and the side walls 24
and 26, is approximately two millimeters.

10 Since the end walls 20 and 22 and the side walls
24 and 26 extend upwardly from the bottom wall 18 at an
angle of greater than ninety degrees, the open top of
the container 12 is larger than the bottom wall 18 of
the container. Thus, multiple containers 12 may be
15 nested together by inserting the bottom wall 18 of a
first container through the open top of a second
container. When nested together, the nesting
protrusions 82, 112, and 114 extending from the first
and second side walls 24 and 26 of the first container
20 rest on the rim 120 of the second container and prevent
the first and second containers from wedging together.
The nesting protrusions 82, 112, and 114 also space the
bottom wall 18 of the first container away from the
bottom wall 18 of the second container so that multiple

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containers 12 may be sterilized, preferably in an autoclave, while nested.

As shown in Fig. 3, the cover piece 14 has a generally rectangular upper wall 132 with rounded corners. The upper wall 132 of the cover piece 14 is flat and is sized to cover the open top of the container 12. The upper wall 132 includes first and second end edges 134 and 136, respectively, and first and second side edges 138 and 140, respectively. The first and second end edges 134 and 136 have a width that is approximately equal to the distance between the outer walls 124 of the rim 120 adjacent the first and second side walls 24 and 26 of the container 12. The first and second side edges 138 and 140 of the upper wall 132 of the cover piece 14 have a length that is approximately equal to the distance between the outer walls 124 of the rim 120 adjacent the first and second end walls 20 and 22 of the container 12.

A rim 142 extends around an outer periphery of the cover piece 14. As shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the rim 142 includes a leg 144 that curves away from the upper wall 132 to extend generally perpendicular to the upper wall. A flange 146 extends inwardly from the leg 144 in a direction parallel to and toward the upper wall

132 of the cover piece 14. An outer surface of the leg 144 defines an outer surface 150 (Fig. 3) of the rim 142.

A plurality of mating protrusions 154 (Fig. 3) that extends outwardly from the outer surface 150 of the rim 142. As illustrated with reference to one mating projection 154 in Fig. 3, each mating protrusion 154 includes first and second projections 156 and 158, respectively. The first projection 156 of each mating protrusion 154 extends outwardly of the outer surface 150 of the rim 142 by a first distance. The second projection 158 of the mating protrusion 154 includes a stepped outer surface 160. The stepped outer surface 160 has a first portion 162 that extends outwardly of the outer surface 150 of the rim 142 by a second distance, which is greater than the first distance. The stepped outer surface 160 of the second projection 158 also has a second portion 164, on an opposite side of the first portion 162 from the first projection 156 of the mating protrusion 154, which extends outwardly of the outer surface 150 of the rim 142 by the first distance. A space 166 separates the second projection 158 of the mating protrusion 154 from the first projection 156.

The cover piece 14 illustrated in Fig. 3 includes six mating protrusions 154. The portion of the rim 142 adjacent each of the first and second side edges 138 and 140 of the upper wall 132 of the cover piece 14 includes two mating protrusions 154 and the portion of the rim 142 adjacent each of the first and second end edges 134 and 136 of the upper wall 132 of the cover piece 14 includes one mating protrusion 154.

The upper wall 132 of the cover piece 14 also includes a centrally located and generally rectangular recess 168 (Fig. 2). First and second recess side walls 170 and 172 (Fig. 3), respectively, first and second recess end walls 174 and 176 (Fig. 3), respectively, and a recess bottom wall 178 (Fig. 4) define the recess 168. The recess 168 in the embodiment illustrated has a length of approximately seventy percent of the length of the upper wall 132 of the cover piece 14 and a width of approximately sixty percent of the width of the upper wall of the cover piece.

The recess bottom wall 178 extends parallel to the upper wall 132 of the cover piece 14. The first and second recess end walls 174 and 176 and the first and second recess side walls 170 and 172 connect the recess

bottom wall 178 to the upper wall 132 of the cover
piece 14. The first recess side wall 170 includes an
outwardly extending arcuate groove 180 (Figs. 4 and 5)
in a location equidistant from the first and second
5 recess end walls 174 and 176. An arcuate extension 182
(Fig. 5) of the recess bottom wall 178 extends into the
arcuate groove 180. A first cutout 184 (Fig. 3)
extends into the first recess end wall 174 and a second
cutout 186 (Fig. 3) extends into the second recess end
10 wall 176 in a location corresponding to the first
cutout. The recess bottom wall 178 extends into the
first and second recess cutouts 184 and 186.

The recess bottom wall 178 includes rectangular
passage 188 (Figs. 2 and 5). The rectangular passage
15 188 has a length of approximately ninety percent of the
distance between the first and second recess end walls
174 and 176 and a width of approximately sixty-five
percent of the distance between the first and second
recess side walls 170 and 172. The passage 188 is
20 centrally located between the first and second recess
end walls 174 and 176 near the first recess side wall
170.

The recess bottom wall 178 also includes first and
second viewing apertures 190 and 192 (Fig. 2),

respectively. The first and second viewing apertures 190 and 192 align lengthwise with one another and are located near the second recess side wall 172. The first viewing aperture 190 is located nearer the first recess end wall 174 and the second viewing aperture 192 is located nearer the second recess end wall 176.

The recess bottom wall 178 also includes aligning pins 194 (Fig. 3). The aligning pins 194 project upwardly from the recess bottom wall 178. Fig. 3 shows the recess bottom wall 178 having three aligning pins 194, one located between the first recess end wall 174 and the first viewing aperture 190, one located between the first and second viewing apertures 190 and 192, and one located between the second viewing aperture 192 and the second recess end wall 176.

The upper wall 132 of the cover piece 14 also includes four stacking protrusions 196, as shown in Fig. 3. Each stacking protrusions 196 is located near a rounded corner of the upper wall 132 of the cover piece 14. Thus, as shown in Fig. 3, each rounded corner of the upper wall 132 of the cover piece 14 has an associated stacking protrusion 196. As shown with reference to one stacking protrusion 196 in Fig. 3, each stacking protrusions 196 includes an arcuate outer

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wall 197 that extends upwardly from the upper surface 132 of the cover piece 14. The arcuate outer wall 197 tapers inwardly, toward the recess 168 of the cover piece 14, as it extends upwardly from the upper wall 132, as shown in Fig. 4. The arcuate outer wall 197 terminates at an arcuate upper wall 198 (Fig. 3). The arcuate upper wall 198 extends approximately parallel to the upper wall 132 of the cover piece 14. Each stacking protrusion 196 also includes an arcuate inner wall 199 that extends upwardly from the upper wall 132 of the cover piece 14 approximately half the distance of the arcuate outer wall 197. The arcuate inner wall 199 tapers outwardly, away from the recess 168 in the cover piece 14, as it extends upwardly from the upper wall 132 of the cover piece 14. A horizontal support wall 200 (Fig. 3) extends outwardly from the arcuate inner wall 199 toward the arcuate outer wall 197 in a direction generally parallel to the upper wall 132 of the cover piece 14. A vertical support wall 201 (Fig. 4) connects the horizontal support wall 200 with the upper support wall 198 of each stacking protrusion 196.

Each stacking protrusion 196 is open from an underside of the cover piece 14. Thus, when viewed from below, the four stacking protrusions 196 form

pockets (not shown) on the underside of the cover piece 14. The pockets formed by the stacking protrusions 196 allow multiple cover pieces to be nested together.

When nested together, the stacking protrusions 196 from one cover piece 14 are received in the pockets formed by the stacking protrusions of another cover piece.

The ability of the cover piece 14 to nest allows multiple cover pieces to be sterilized at once, preferably, while nested.

The cover piece 14 is molded from a thermoplastic, preferably polypropylene. Preferably, the walls of the cover piece 14 are approximately two millimeters thick.

A plurality of tabs 204 extends outwardly of the recess end walls 174 and 176 and side walls 170 and 172 into the recess 168. Each of the first and second recess end walls 174 and 176 and the second recess side wall 172 includes three tabs 204. Each tab 204 is spaced from the other tabs 204. The first recess side wall 170 includes two tabs 204, spaced from one another.

As shown in Fig. 3, the closure piece 16 is rectangular and is sized to be received in the recess 168 in the cover piece 14 and to be secured within the recess by the tabs 204. The closure piece 16 includes

an upper wall 206 having lower and upper surfaces 208
(Fig. 4) and 210, respectively. The upper wall 206
also includes first and second side edges 212 and 214,
respectively, and first and second end edges 216 and
5 218, respectively. A handle 220 is located on the
first side edge 212 of the closure piece 16
equidistance from the first and second end edges 216
and 218. As shown in Fig. 5, the handle 220 projects
upwardly from the upper surface 210 of the upper wall
10 206 and slightly outwardly of the first side edge 212.

The upper wall 206 of the closure piece 16 also
includes a hinge 222 that extends from the first end
edge 216 to the second end edge 218 of the closure
piece 16. As shown in Fig. 4, the hinge 222 is located
15 on the lower surface 208 of the upper wall 206 and is a
line where the upper wall 206 has a reduced thickness.
The hinge 222 is located inward of the second side edge
214 of the upper wall 206 a distance of approximately
twenty five percent of a width of the upper wall; i.e.,
20 the width of the upper wall 206 is the distance between
the first and second side edges 212 and 214 of the
upper wall. Thus, approximately seventy-five percent
of the upper wall 206 extends between the hinge 222 and
the handle 220 of the upper wall 206.

The portion 224 of the upper wall 206 between the second side edge 214 and the hinge 222 includes three apertures 226 (Fig. 3) and two windows 228 (Fig. 3). Each one of the three apertures 226 is in a location corresponding to the location of an associated aligning pin 194 of the cover piece 14. Each of the three apertures 226 is sized for receiving an associated aligning pin 194. The two windows 228 are in locations corresponding to the viewing apertures 190 and 192 of the closure piece 14. The two windows 228 are formed from reduced thickness portions of the upper wall 206, as is shown in Fig. 4. The area of the two windows 228 is transparent.

The upper wall 206 of the closure piece 16 also includes first and second locking projections, a first 230 of which is shown in Fig. 2. The first locking projection 230 is located adjacent the first end edge 216 of the upper wall 206 in a position to be received by the first cutout 184 in the cover piece 14. The second locking projection is located adjacent the second end edge 218 of the upper wall 206 in a position to be received by the second cutout 186 in the cover piece 14. Each locking projection includes a locking

portion for interlocking with cooperating locking projections.

A rectangular recess 232 (Fig. 4) extends into the upper wall 206 of the closure piece 16. The recess 232 is centrally located in the portion 234 of the upper wall 206 between the hinge 222 and the handle 220. The recess 232 has a length of approximately ninety percent of the length of the upper wall 206; i.e., the length of the upper wall 206 is the distance between the first and second end edges 216 and 218 of the upper wall. A recess bottom wall 236 extends parallel to the upper wall 206 and includes upper and lower surfaces (not indicated in the Figures). As shown in Fig. 5, the upper surface of the recess bottom wall 236 aligns with the lower surface 208 of the upper wall 206 of the closure piece 16.

As shown in Figs. 4 and 5, a plurality of air passages 238 extends through the recess bottom wall 236 from the upper surface to the lower surface. Each of the plurality of air passages 238 is square and has dimensions of three millimeters by three millimeters. Approximately two millimeters separates each air passage 238 from each adjacent air passage 238.

The plurality of air passages 238 forms three separate arrays 240, 242 and 244 (Fig. 2). An inner array 240 of air passages 238 is centered within the recess 232 and extends over approximately forty percent of the length of the recess and approximately ninety percent of the width of the recess. A first outer array 242 is located in the recess bottom wall 236 on one side of the inner array 240 and a second outer array 244 is located in the recess bottom wall 236 on the opposite side of the inner array 240 from the first outer array 242. The first and second outer arrays 242 and 244 have widths that equal the width of the inner array 240 and lengths that are approximately one-half the length of the inner array 240.

The recess bottom wall 236 also includes first and second ribs 246 (Fig. 2). The first rib 246 separates the inner array 240 from the first outer array 242. The second rib 246 separates the inner array 240 from the second outer array 244. A frame 248 (Fig. 4) protrudes from the lower surface 208 of the upper wall 206 of the closure piece 16. The frame 248 surrounds the arrays of air passages 238.

The closure piece 16 is molded from a thermoplastic, preferably polypropylene. Preferably,

the walls of the closure piece 16 are approximately two millimeters thick. The thickness of the upper wall 206 of the closure piece 16 in the location of the windows 228 is approximately one millimeter thick.

5 The apparatus 10 also includes three air filters 250, 252, and 254. Each air filter is formed from a spun polypropylene blend. A first air filter 252 is sized to be received in the frame 80 of the first side wall 24 of the container 12 and to overlie the air
10 passages 70 within the first side wall. A second air filter 252 is sized to be received in the frame 108 of the second side wall 26 of the container 12 and to overlie the air passages 98 within the second side wall. The third air filter 254 is sized to be received
15 in the recess 232 of the closure piece 16 and to overlie the air passages 238 within the recess bottom wall 236.

 The apparatus 10 also include three filter guards 256, 258, and 260. Each filter guard is rectangular
20 and includes an inner and an outer surface. A plurality of air passages 262 extends through each filter guard 256, 258, and 260. Each filter guard also includes two locking projections. One locking projection is centered on each short edge of the

rectangular filter guard. Each locking projection includes a locking portion for interlocking with cooperating locking projections.

5 A first filter guard 256 is sized to overlies the frame 80 of the first side wall 24 of the container 12 such that the locking projections of the first filter guard 256 interlock with the locking projections of the first side wall 24. The plurality of air passages 262 in the first filter guard 256 are sized and arranged to correspond with the plurality of air passages 70 in the first side wall 24.

10 A second filter guard 258 is sized to overlies the frame 108 of the second side wall 26 of the container 12 such that the locking projections of the second filter guard 258 interlock with the locking projections 110 of the second side wall 26. The plurality of air passages 262 in the second filter guard 258 are sized and arranged to correspond with the plurality of air passages 98 in the second side wall 26.

20 A third filter guard 260 is sized to overlies the recess 232 of the closure piece 16 such that the locking projections of the third filter guard 260 interlock with the locking projections 230 of the upper wall 206 of the closure piece 16. The plurality of air

passages 262 in the third filter guard 260 are sized and arranged to correspond with the plurality of air passages 238 in the recess bottom wall 236 of the closure piece 16.

5 The apparatus 10 may also include one or more dividers 264. Each divider 264 is received in the container 12 to divide the cavity 28 into compartments. Fig. 6 illustrates one divider 264 that is received in the container 12 and that divides the cavity into first and second compartments 266 and 268, respectively. As shown in Fig. 2, the divider 264 has a generally trapezoidal shape and includes parallel lower and upper edges and angled first and second side edges. The divider 264 is sized to extend snugly between the first and second side walls 24 and 26 of the container 12 and to extend from the bottom wall 18 to the open top of the container 12. The upper edge of the divider 264 includes cutouts that receive portions of the cover piece 14 and the closure piece 16. The divider 264 also includes two extensions 270. A first extension 270 extends outwardly of the first side edge of the divider 264 adjacent an upper edge of the divider. The second extension 270 extends outwardly of the second

side edge of the divider 264 adjacent the upper edge of the divider.

An example method for assembling the apparatus 10 is set forth below. It should be recognized that the method of assembly may be altered from that described. Particularly, the order of assembly may be altered.

To assemble the apparatus 10, the first and second filters 250 and 252 are heat welded over the air passages 70 and 98 in the container 12. When heat welded to the first side wall 24 of the container 12, the first filter 250 becomes fixedly attached to the portion of the first side wall 24 between the frame 80 and the arrays 72, 74, and 76 of air passages 70. The first filter 250 also becomes fixedly attached to the vertical ribs 78 that separate the arrays of air passages 70. Similarly, when heat welded to the second side wall 26 of the container 12, the second filter 252 becomes fixedly attached to the portion of the second side wall 26 between the frame 108 and the arrays 100, 102, and 104 of air passages 98. The second filter 252 also becomes fixedly attached to the vertical ribs 106 that separate the arrays of air passages 98.

After the first and second filters 250 and 252 are heat welded to the container 12, the first and second

filter guards 256 and 258 are attached to the container 12. An outer periphery of the first filter guard 256 lies against the frame 80 of the first side wall 24 of the container 12 and the locking projections of the first filter guard 256 interlock with the locking projections of the first side wall 24. Similarly, the second filter guard 258 lies against the frame 108 of the second side wall 26 of the container 12 and the locking projections of the second filter guard 258 interlock with the locking projections 110 of the second side wall 26. The first and second filter guards 256 and 258 protect the first and second filters 250 and 252, respectively, from animals located outside of the container 12.

Next, the divider 264, if use of a divider is desired, is placed in the cavity 28 of the container 12. When received in the container 12, a lower edge of the divider 264 is received in the slot 44 formed by the pair of indexing projections 38 on the bottom wall 18 of the container 12. The first and second extensions 270 of the divider 264 are received in the slots 130 formed in the rim 120 of the container 12. The pair of indexing projections 38 and the rim 120 prevent movement of the divider 264 relative to the

container 12 when the divider is received in the associated slots 44 and 130.

The third filter 254 is then heat welded in the recess 232 of the closure piece 16. When heat welded in the recess 232 of the closure piece 16, the third filter 254 becomes fixedly attached to the periphery of the recess bottom wall 236 and to the ribs 246 that separate the arrays 240, 242, and 244 of air passages 238 in the closure piece 16.

The closure piece 16 is then inserted into the recess 168 of the cover piece 14. To properly align the closure piece 16 relative to the cover piece 14, each aperture 226 in the closure piece 16 receives an associated aligning pin 194 of the cover piece 14. The closure piece 16 is then forced downwardly into the recess 168 of the cover piece 14. When forced into the recess 168 of the cover piece 14, the tabs 204 on the cover piece 14 deform and then snap over the upper surface 210 of the upper wall 206 of the closure piece 16. As a result, the tabs 204 secure the closure piece 16 relative to the cover piece 14.

When the closure piece 16 is secured in the recess 168 of the cover piece 14, the windows 228 of the closure piece 16 overlies the viewing apertures 190 and

192 of the cover piece 14 and allow sight into the cavity 28 of container 12. Also, when the closure piece 16 is secured in the recess 168 of the cover piece 14, the handle 220 of the closure piece 16 is located in the arcuate groove 180 of the cover piece 14. The arcuate groove 180 provides access to the handle 220. It should be noted that when the closure piece 16 is properly secured relative to the cover piece 14, a seal is formed between the lower surface 208 of the upper wall 206 of the closure piece 16 and the recess bottom wall 178 of the cover piece 14. This seal prevents airflow between the cover piece 14 and the closure piece 16.

Next, the third filter guard 260 is secured over the third filter 254. The third filter guard 260 overlies the recess 232 of the closure piece 16. The locking projections of the third filter guard interlock with the locking projections 230 of the upper wall 206 of the closure piece 16 to secure the third filter guard 260 relative to the closure piece 16. The third filter guard 260 protects the third filter 254 from animals located outside of the apparatus 12.

The cover piece 14 is then attached to the rim 120 of the container 12. The cover piece 14 is pressed

onto the container 12 such that the flange 146 of the leg 144 of the rim 142 of the cover piece 14 snaps around and locks under lower wall 126 of the rim 120 of the container 12.

5 The apparatus 10 of the present invention is used for transporting laboratory animals. During transportation of the laboratory animals, a bedding, typically a sawdust bedding 272 as shown in Fig. 6, is provided in each compartment 266 and 268 of the
10 container 12. Also, a food and water source, indicated at 274 in Fig. 6, is also provided in each compartment 266 and 268.

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15 When the handle 220 of the closure piece 16 is pulled upwardly as viewed in Fig. 4, the portion 234 of the closure piece 16 between the handle 220 and the
15 hinge 222 snaps over the tabs 204 of the cover piece 14 and rotates from a closed position, shown in Fig. 4 by solid lines, to an open position, as shown in Fig. 5. During such rotation, the remaining portion 224 of the
20 closure piece 16 remains secured relative to the cover piece 14.

When the rotatable portion 234 of the closure piece 16 is in an open position, one or more laboratory animal may be inserted into or extracted from the

apparatus 10. During insertion or extraction, the laboratory animals pass through the passage 188 of the cover piece 14 and into one of the compartments 266 and 268 within the cavity 28 of the container 12 of the apparatus 10.

To retain a laboratory animal within the apparatus 10, the rotatable portion 234 of the closure piece 16 is rotated back to the closed position. During the transition between the open and closed positions, the portion 234 of the closure piece 16 snaps over the tabs 204 in the cover piece 14. The tabs 204 in the cover piece 14 secure the rotatable portion 234 of the closure piece 16 in the closed position.

A plurality of laboratory animals may be transported in one apparatus 10. The divider 264 may be used to compartmentalize the cavity within the container 12 to segregate laboratory animals from one another. When the divider 264 is used, sight is provided into each compartment 266 and 268 through one of the windows 228 in the closure piece 16 and the associated viewing aperture 190 and 192 of the cover piece 14. Airflow into and out of the apparatus 10 is provided through the plurality of air passages 70, 98, and 238 in the side walls 24 and 26 of the container 12

and in the closure piece 16. Since filters 250, 252, and 254 cover all of the air passages 70, 98, and 238, airflow into the cavity 28 is filtered of contaminants.

5 The apparatus 10 of the present invention has been designed to cooperate with similar apparatuses for the transport of large numbers of laboratory animals using multiple apparatuses. The apparatus 10 includes features that enable the apparatus 10 to be placed in a stacked relationship, in a side-by-side relationship, 10 and in an end-by-end relationship with other similar apparatuses.

To enable stacking of multiple apparatuses, the stacking protrusions 196 of the cover piece 14 are arranged so as to be capable of receiving the bottom 15 wall 18 of the container 12. Thus, as shown in Fig. 7, the stacking protrusions 196 of a first apparatus 10A may be used to support a second apparatus 10B. When supported by the stacking protrusions 196 of the first apparatus 10A, the bottom wall 18 of the second 20 apparatus 10B rests on the horizontal support wall 200 of the stacking protrusions 196 of the first apparatus 10A. As a result, the bottom wall 18 of the container 12 of the second apparatus 10B is spaced from the upper wall of the cover piece 14 of the first apparatus 10A.

This allows air to flow through the air passages in the closure piece of the first apparatus 10A.

Additionally, the vertical support walls 201 of the stacking protrusions 196 of the first apparatus 10A

5 prevent movement of the second apparatus 10B in a horizontal direction, i.e., parallel to the bottom wall 18 of the second apparatus 10B.

To enable side-by-side or end-by-end connection of adjacent apparatuses, the mating protrusions 154 on the rim 142 of the cover piece 14 of the apparatus 10 may
10 be interlocked with corresponding mating protrusions 154 of an adjacent apparatus 10. For example, as shown in Fig. 8, a top view of four apparatuses 10A, 10B, 10C, and 10D is shown. The apparatuses 10A-D are
15 connected both side-by-side and end-by-end. The mating protrusions 154 of each cover piece 14 interlock with the mating protrusions 154 of an adjacent cover piece 14. When interlocked, the first portion of the second projection of each mating protrusion 154 is received in
20 the space between the first and second projections of a corresponding mating protrusion 154. With reference to Fig. 8, a mating protrusion 154 of apparatus 10B prevents apparatus 10A from moving in the direction indicated by arrow X. Two mating protrusions 154 of

apparatus 10C prevent apparatus 10A from moving in the direction indicated by arrow Y. It should be noted that when positioned side-by-side and end-by-end, the side walls of the containers of the adjacent

5 apparatuses are separated from one another for enabling airflow into and out of the cavity of each apparatus through the side walls of the container of the apparatus.

10 From the above description of the invention, those skilled in the art will perceive improvements, changes and modifications. Such improvements, changes and modifications within the skill of the art are intended to be covered by the appended claims.

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Having described the invention, we claim the following:

1. An apparatus for transporting laboratory animals, the apparatus comprising:

a container defining a cavity for housing at least one laboratory animal, the container having an open top;

a cover piece being connectable with the container for closing the open top of the container, the cover piece having a passage through which the at least one laboratory animal passes during insertion into and extraction from the cavity; and

a closure piece being associated with the cover piece and including a portion that is rotatable relative to the cover piece between a first position in which the portion of the closure piece closes the passage in the cover piece to retain the at least one laboratory animal within the cavity and a second position in which the passage in the cover piece is open to permit the insertion and extraction of the at least one laboratory animal through the passage, the closure piece also including a plurality of air passages which permit airflow into and out of the

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cavity, filter material covering the air passages for preventing contaminants from entering the cavity.

2. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the closure piece, when in the first position, seals against the cover piece to prevent airflow into the cavity other than through the air passages.

3. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the cover piece includes a viewing aperture for inspection of the cavity, the closure piece including a transparent portion which overlies the viewing aperture.

4. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the closure piece includes a hinge that rotatably connects the rotatable portion of the closure piece to a remainder of the closure piece.

5. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the closure piece is formed from a thermoplastic material and wherein the filter material is also formed from a thermoplastic material, the filter material being heat welded to the closure piece on a side of the closure piece opposite the cavity.

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6. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the cover piece includes an aligning pin, the aligning pin extending upwardly from the cover piece in a direction opposite the container, the closure piece including an aperture for receiving the aligning pin.

7. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the cover piece includes an upper wall, a plurality of protrusions that extend upwardly from the upper wall of the cover piece in a direction opposite the container, the protrusions being capable of supporting a second container in a stacked relationship above the upper wall of the cover piece.

8. The apparatus of claim 1 further including a filter guard that is connectable to the closure piece for protecting the filter material from animals located outside of the cavity.

9. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the cover piece includes a recess for receiving the closure piece, a plurality of tabs extending into the recess for securing the closure piece in the recess, the

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closure piece snapping over the tabs and into the recess of the cover piece.

10. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the rotatable portion of the closure piece includes a handle portion.

11. The apparatus of claim 10 wherein the cover piece includes a groove, the handle portion of the rotatable portion of the closure piece lying adjacent the groove when the rotatable portion of the closure piece is in the first position, the groove defining a space which provides access to the handle portion.

12. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the container includes a bottom surface and at least one side wall, the at least one side wall including a plurality of air passages which permit airflow into and out of the cavity, filter material covering the air passages for preventing contaminants from entering the cavity.

13. The apparatus of claim 12 wherein the container is formed from a thermoplastic material and

wherein the filter material is also formed from a thermoplastic material, the filter material being heat welded to the container on a side of the at least one side wall opposite the cavity.

14. The apparatus of claim 13 further including a filter guard that is connectable to the at least one side wall for protecting the filter material from animals located outside of the cavity.

15. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the cover piece includes an outer periphery, at least one projection extending outwardly from the periphery of the cover piece for interlocking with similar projections on a second cover piece of a second apparatus.

16. An apparatus for transporting laboratory animals, the apparatus comprising:

a container defining a cavity for housing at least one laboratory animal, the container having a bottom wall, at least one side wall, and an open top, the at least one side wall including a plurality of air passages that permit airflow into and out of the

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cavity, filter material covering the air passages for preventing contaminants from entering the cavity; and

structure for closing the open top of the container for retaining the at least one laboratory animal in the cavity, the structure including a first mating protrusion that extends outwardly in a first direction from the structure, the first mating protrusion being constructed for engaging a corresponding mating projection of an adjacent apparatus so as to prevent movement of the apparatus relative to the adjacent apparatus in a second direction that is perpendicular to the first direction.

17. The apparatus of claim 16 wherein the structure further includes a second mating protrusion that extends outwardly in the second direction from the structure and is constructed for engaging a second corresponding mating protrusion of a second adjacent apparatus so as to prevent movement of the apparatus relative to the second adjacent apparatus in the first direction.

18. The apparatus of claim 16 wherein the first mating protrusion includes first and second

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projections, a space separating the first projection from the second projection.

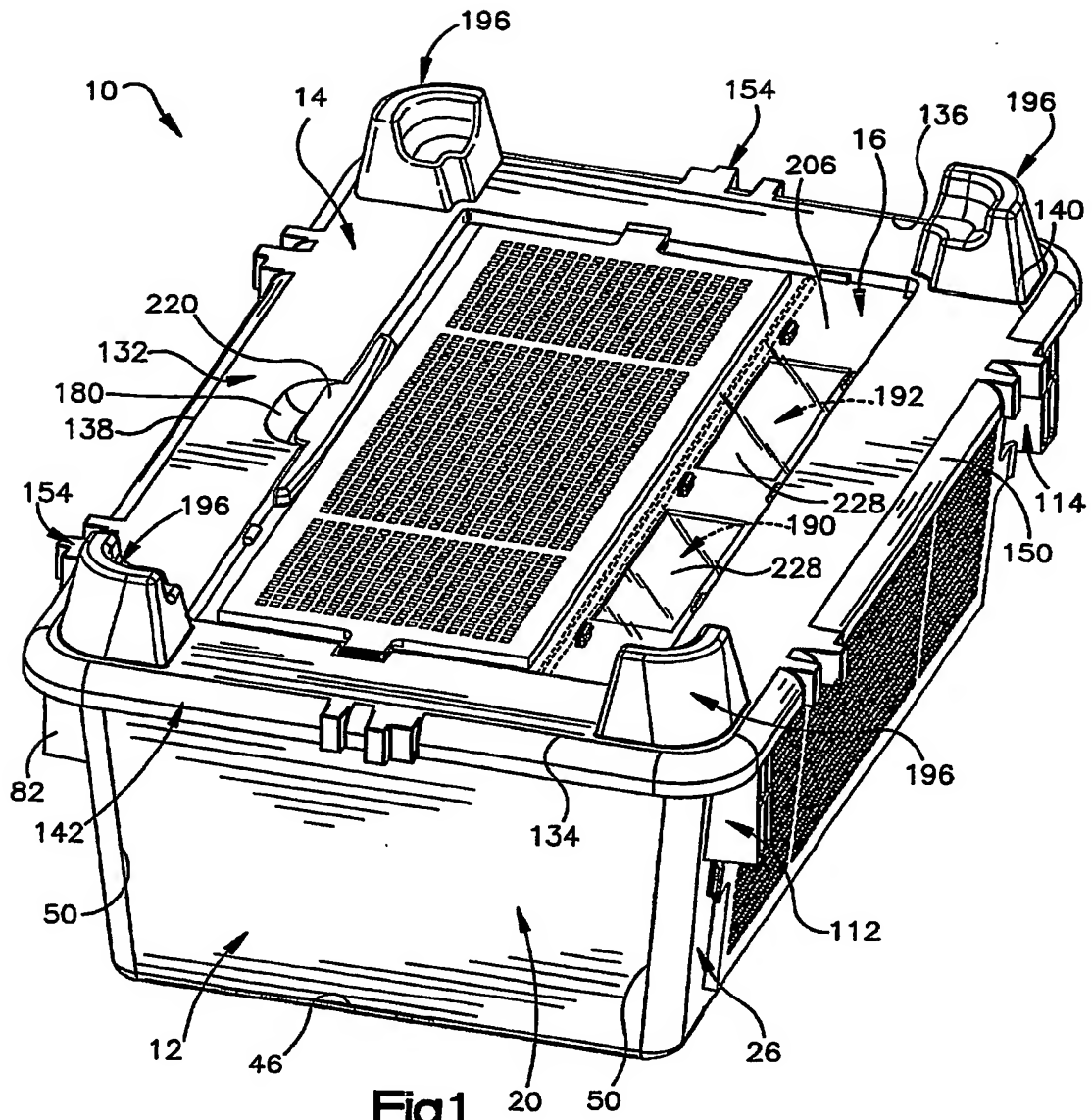
19. The apparatus of claim 18 wherein the first projection extends outwardly in the first direction from the structure by a first distance and wherein the second projection includes a first portion that extends outwardly in the first direction from the structure by a second distance that is greater than the first distance.

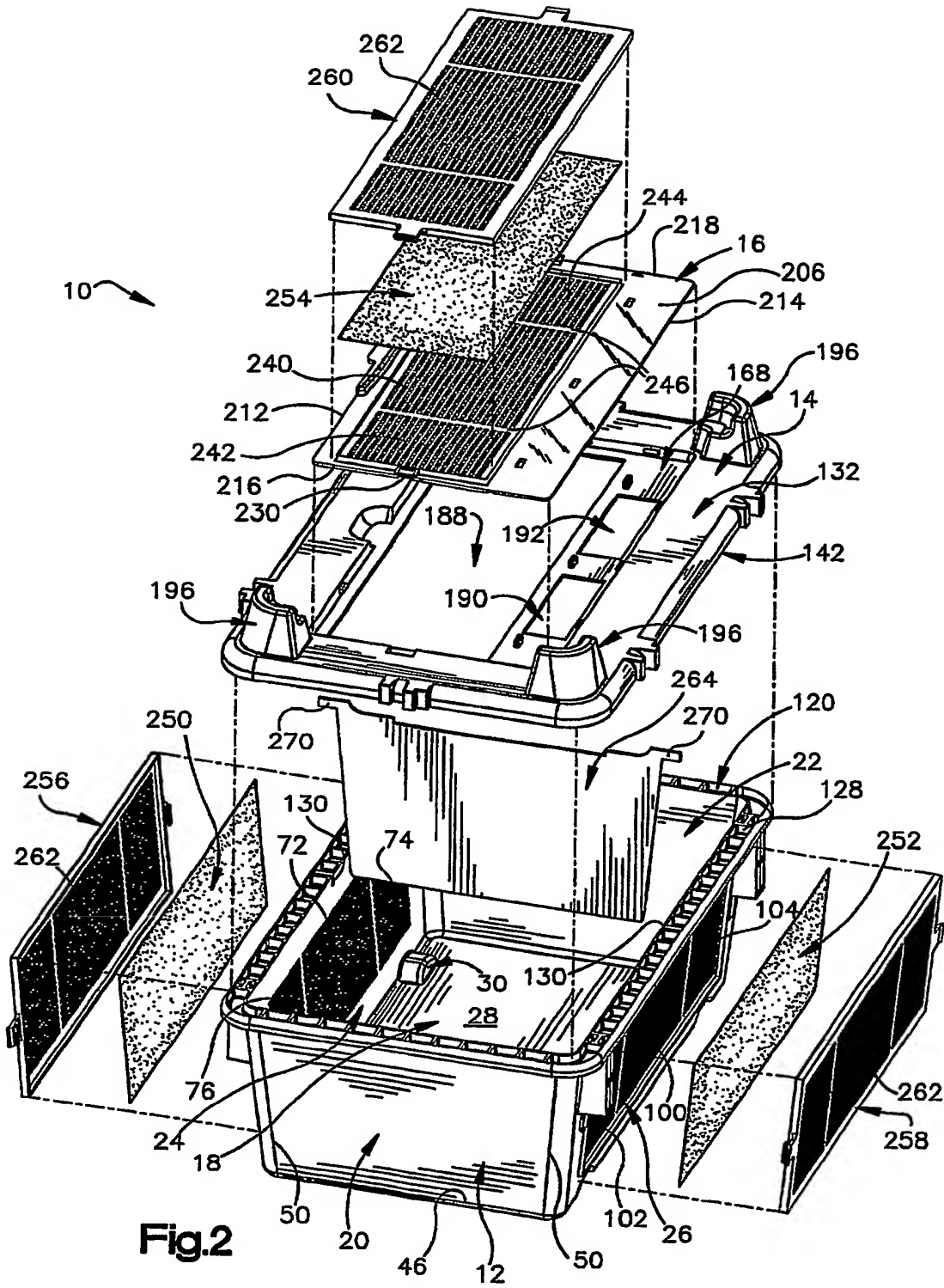
20. The apparatus of claim 19 wherein the second projection also includes a second portion that extends outwardly in the first direction from the structure by the first distance, the second portion of the second projection being located opposite the first portion of the second projection from the first projection.

Abstract

An apparatus (10) for transporting laboratory animals comprises a container (12), a cover piece (14), and a closure piece (16). The container (12) has an open top. The cover piece (14) is connectable with the container (12) for closing the open top of the container (12). The cover piece (14) has a passage (188) through which the at least one laboratory animal passes during insertion into and extraction from a cavity (28). The closure piece (16) includes a portion (234) that is rotatable relative to the cover piece (14) between a first position in which the portion (234) of the closure piece (16) closes the passage (188) in the cover piece (14) and a second position in which the passage (188) in the cover piece (14) is open to permit the insertion and extraction of the at least one laboratory animal through the passage (188).

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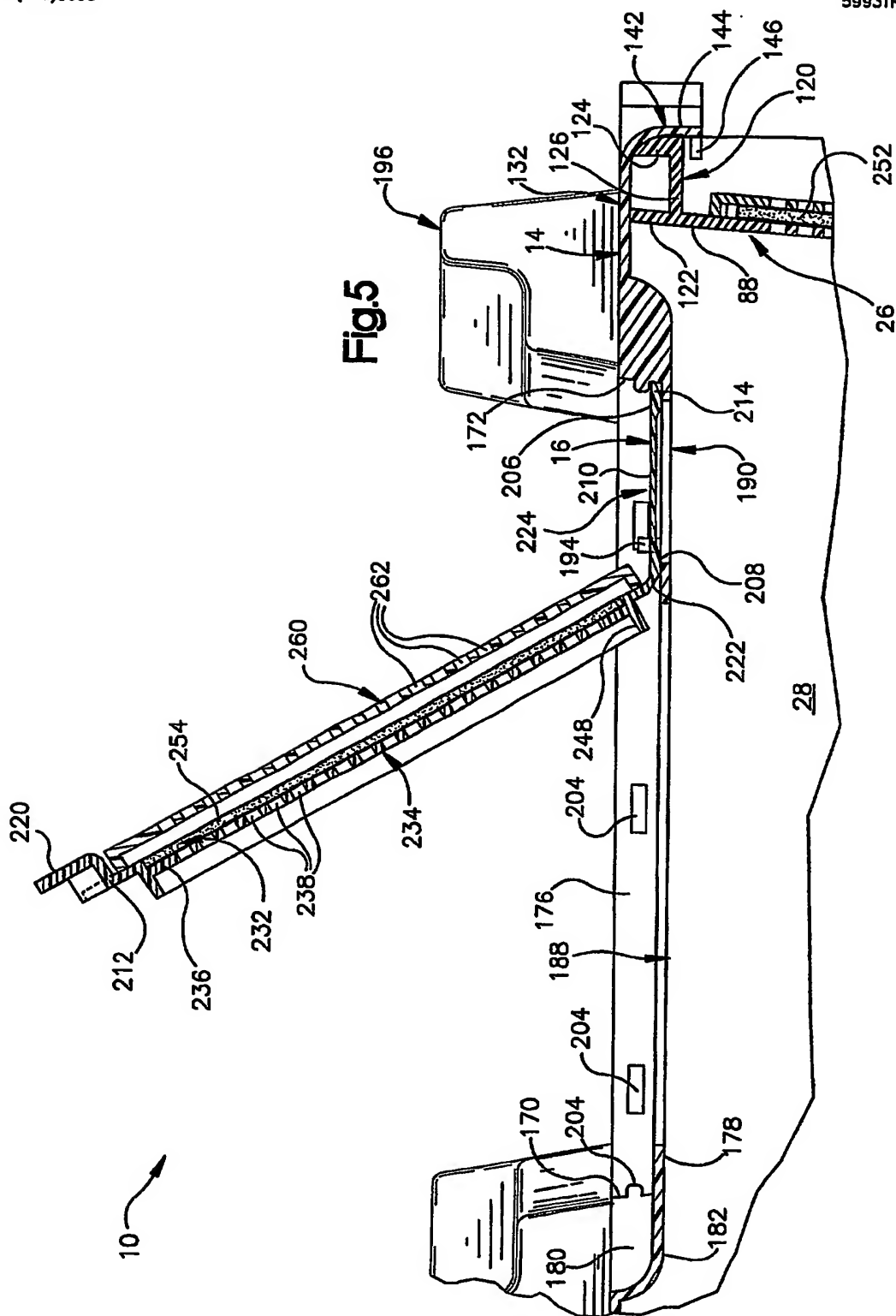




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Fig. 3

Fig. 4



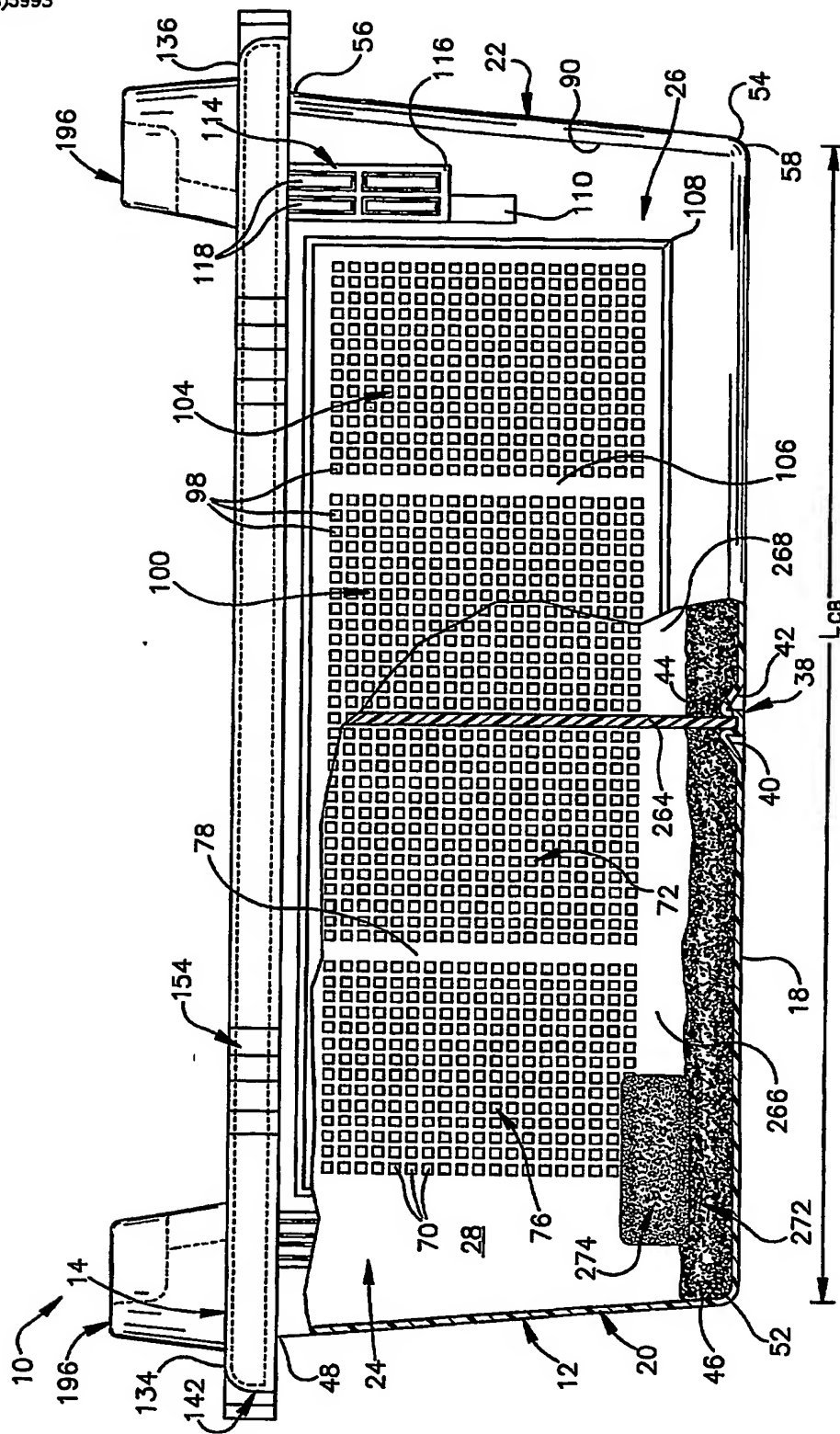


Fig.6

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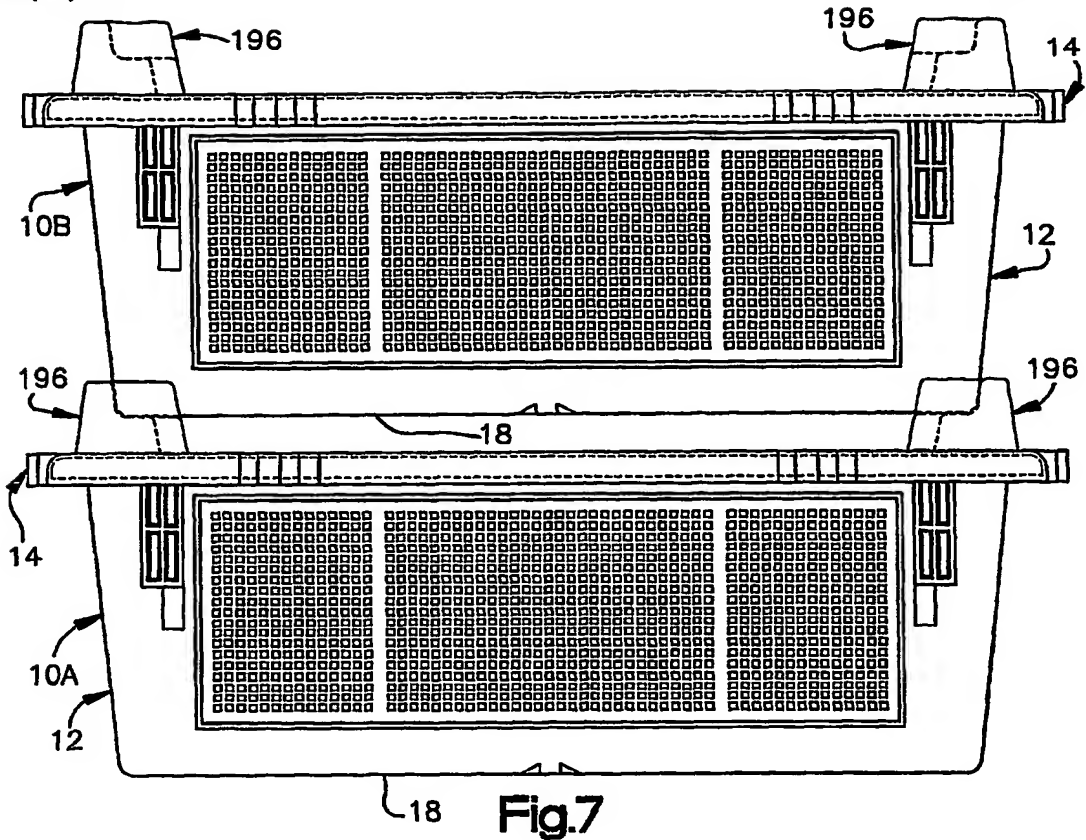


Fig. 7

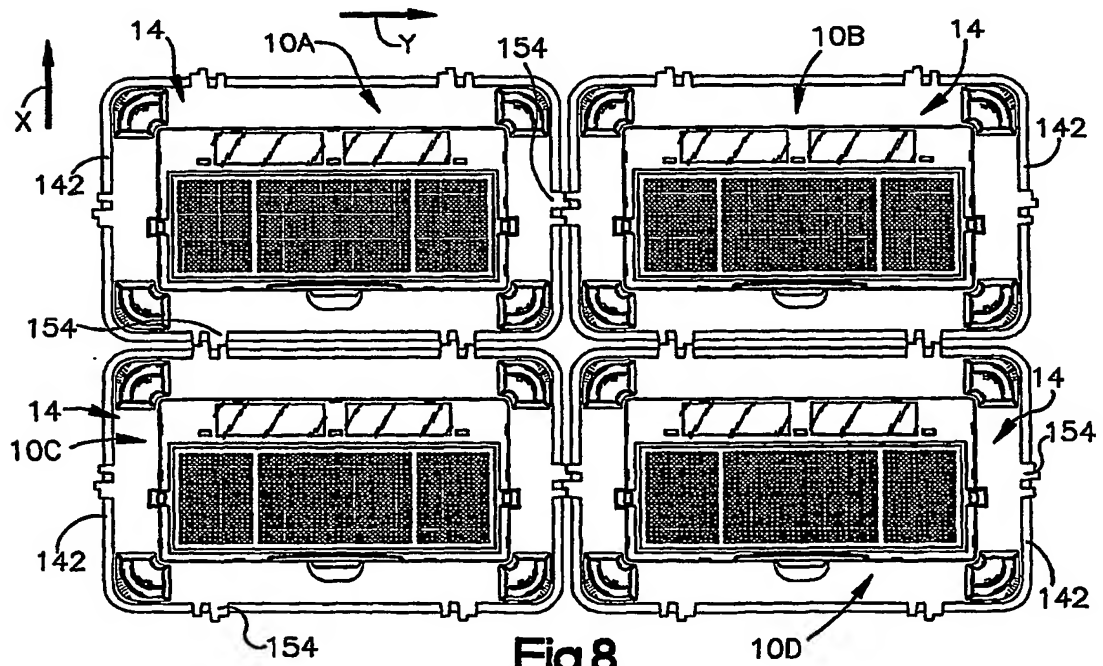


Fig. 8

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